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vived an interest in this which one day may again become the chief industry. There are many other exports of considerable value in the world markets, but none of them approach these three in importance. Manufactured articles from Europe and the United States constitute the imports received in exchange for these exports, the lion's share having been supplied by the United States even before the World War. The concluding chapter studies "Central American Public Finance".

Both the scholarship of the author and the mechanical make up of his book are such as to leave little to be desired and no defects serious enough to deserve much adverse criticism. The citation of authorities is not as frequent as is usually expected in a work of this kind; but that is doubtless due to the character of the authorities, mentioned above, and to the fact that much of the author's information has been gleaned by himself in those countries. The bibliography at the close of the volume gives a good, and surprisingly long, list of what are called "the more important historical and descriptive material dealing with Central America". It should be added that many of them have been seldom, if at all, cited in the body of the book.

WILLIAM R. MANNING.

Santo Domingo: a Country with a Future. By OTTO SCHOENRICH. (New York: Macmillan, 1918. Pp. 418. Illus. and map. \$3.00.)

This book is distinctly the most comprehensive work upon the Dominican Republic that has, so far appeared in English, and it is a welcome addition to the meagre literature upon the subject. The author was unusually well-fitted for his task, for he had had many years of experience in connection with other Hispanic-American lands as well as in Santo Domingo, during which he helped them solve various public problems. He was therefore, qualified not only to gather and present the facts regarding the Dominican Republic itself, but—what is of greater importance—was equipped with an understanding of, and a sympathetic attitude towards, the Hispanic-American viewpoint, the lack of which on the part of the author has discounted the value of many a book treating of our neighbors to the south.

It was not the author's primary aim, however, to give an interpretation of Santo Domingo, but rather to present a bird's eye view of the land as it is—or was in the immediate past. In preparation for this general survey, he first devotes several chapters to a sketch of Dominican history from 1492 to 1918. Much of this part of the book is merely

the account of a nation reeling back upon itself instead of advancing; it is a monotonous and somewhat confusing recital of dreary revolutions. But far be it from the reviewer to assert that it would be possible, particularly in a brief sketch, to present a more comprehensible and interesting narrative, or a more analytical one, of the welter of events which made up Santo Domingo's history for more than three centuries. Closely related to the historical sketch is a chapter describing the attempt to find and identify the remains of Columbus. Of more interest to the general reader, however, are the several chapters devoted to the Dominican Republic of modern times. These treat of area and boundaries, topography and climate, geology and minerals, the population, religion, education, and literature, means of transportation and communication, commerce, cities, and towns, government, politics and revolutions, law and justice, the Dominican debt and the fiscal treaty with United States, finances, and the future of Santo Domingo.

After reading the book, one cannot but be impressed with the many characteristics and conditions which the island republic possesses in common with many of the other Hispanic states in the New World, placed in quite different environments. Obviously, this similarity is largely due to a common history during Spanish rule. In this Caribbean republic, for instance, the reader learns that though the whole population is nominally Roman Catholic, the devotion to the church is largely restricted to the women of the better educated class, while the men of the same rank are frequently free-thinkers. Likewise, though the women, as a whole, lead pure and virtuous lives, the morals of the men are, to express it mildly, rather shady. In this tropical island, the color line is very dim, where it exists at all, as is illustrated by the fact that at a Dominican state ball it was possible for a visiting gentleman from Virginia to mistake the dusky secretary of foreign affairs for a colored waiter, and to turn to him for cooling refreshments as an aid in recovering from the shock of seeing a white girl dancing with a black man. Yet, regardless of color, here, as elsewhere in the Hispanic part of the New World, all people of education are in the habit of looking upon themselves as Latins, and of thinking Romanically. Finally Santo Domingo is a land where—until very recently—politics and revolutions went hand in hand and the best equipment for the aspirant to political honors or spoils was a gun with a sure aim; where the supreme law of the land was the wishes of the dictator who happened to control the government. And yet the most high-handed of

such men managed to rule constitutionally, through the simple device of ordering the constitution changed to harmonize with their political aims.

As the author points out, though Santo Domingo has had a past, characterized by maladministration and graft, and is certain to have a future, it can scarcely be said to have a present; for changes are taking place so rapidly as to make it impossible to say that things are thus and so at a given moment. A new era is being created for the Dominican people through the influence of the United States. To save the republic from destruction at the hands of European creditors, in 1905, the United States government took charge of Dominican finances; and two years later a fiscal treaty was entered into by the two countries which sealed and defined the earlier arrangement. American control produced a radical change for the better; commerce and industry greatly increased, and prosperity came to the previously bankrupt land. It had been hoped when the convention of 1907 was entered into that United States' possession of the Dominican customs houses would discourage revolutions and insure political stability, but, though the arrangement improved governmental conditions, it soon became evident that political adventurers could secure money by other means; and revolutions continued. The combination of revolutionary disorder and United States fiscal control finally produced a deadlock which was broken by the Washington government late in 1916 by means of military occupation. The United States is still in control in Santo Domingo, and is introducing reforms similar to those characterizing her occupation of Cuba. When the American military forces are ready to withdraw, the author believes, Santo Domingo will either be annexed to the United States or will be placed upon a clearly defined basis as a protectorate of the American Union. The former arrangement, he thinks, will be more to the interest of the Dominican people; the latter, to that of the United States. But whatever may be the future political status of Santo Domingo, there seems no doubt that coming years have much of good in store for this land so rich in natural resources and possessed of a population the large majority of whom are law-abiding and anxious only for the chance to "make good" among the nations of the earth.

MARY WILHELMINE WILLIAMS.